

ROBIN BEFORE GRAND JURY

AND HIS CONFESSIONS MAY
KEEP HIM FROM JAIL.

Tells at Length of His Relations With the
Carnegie Trust Company and of His
Acquaintance With Hyde—Still Curious
About the City's Deposits.

Yesterday's session of the Grand Jury demonstrated that Joseph G. Robin is the key man in the investigation to determine whether or not the Carnegie Trust Company has been guilty of crime in connection with the city's deposits.

Robin's testimony has been of such a nature that nobody in the confidence of the officials in charge of the investigation would be surprised if Robin got off with a suspended sentence. Many of his relations to the District Attorney have been corroborated.

If, after seventy-five bank officials had already been subpoenaed and appeared before the Grand Jury and back up Robin's stories as to the Carnegie Trust Company there is a recommendation to treat the former president of the Northern Trust Company as a scapegoat.

Robin testified for the first time before the Grand Jury. Robin testified for two hours concerning his knowledge of the Carnegie Trust Company. He testified that he had obtained deposits from the city chamberlain. The banker who was held to be sane by a General Sessions jury despite William T. Jerome's attempt to prove him of unsound mind seemed to be in excellent spirits and keenly alive to the proceedings. He answered readily and was seldom at a loss in framing explanations.

Robin wanted it understood that he had gone forward of his own volition because he wanted justice on persons who had attempted to make him a scapegoat. He said that some of his associates had attempted to put off their crimes on him, that they had tried to ruin his business, his reputation and even to take his life. He could not hold his tongue when such persons were attempting to escape the law by entangling him.

There is every reason to believe that the Grand Jury from the minute Robin began to talk evinced the utmost interest in the disclosures he had already confided in part at least to the District Attorney. For the time being the internal affairs of the Carnegie Trust Company—such transactions as hurried notes on shady collections—were put to one side.

Robin told how he had first met Charles H. Hyde, the City Chamberlain. William Cummins, the dominant figure in the Carnegie concern, and Joseph B. Reichmann, who was stringing along with Cummins, introduced the Northern Bank president to the City Chamberlain. That was in the late summer of 1910, a period when the Carnegie company was casting about anxiously for help.

At this time the Carnegie Trust Company had suffered from a steady drain of deposits. Moreover a way had to be found in which to repair a damaged reputation. One of the best compliments to the men then in charge of the Carnegie was their briskeness in the face of these reverses. Somebody—and the Grand Jury wants to know who the somebody was—had circulated a free tip that the bank examiners were to visit the Carnegie Trust Company about this time.

Robin says that after a long conference with Hyde, Cummins and Reichmann he agreed to lend the Carnegie Trust Company the \$100,000 it needed. For the rest of his time before the Grand Jury he explained what he knew about the expert window dressing methods of men with whom he was formerly on good terms and how the Carnegie company was able somehow or other to command influence that was irresistible to nearly twenty banks.

There was nothing narrow about the scope of the Grand Jury's inquiry yesterday. Among other things it was surmised that the jurymen wanted information from Robin as to why the Carnegie Trust Company was able to obtain its first deposit of \$100,000 two days after Jordan J. Rollins, counsel for the State Banking Department, wrote a most flattering letter to William J. Cummins to the City Chamberlain. On March 21, 1910, two days after the counsel for the State Banking Department had written to the City Chamberlain that he had met Cummins at the home of Clark Williams, "where he is a most welcome visitor," and that this man was destined "if his life be spared to add very greatly to his accomplishment of substantial things," the Carnegie Trust Company got from Hyde a deposit of \$200,000.

On March 23 that was followed by another \$200,000 and subsequently within a few months the city deposits were boosted to \$1,000,000. One of the things the Grand Jury was particularly anxious to get from Robin was what he knew of the arguments that "this exceptional man" used in getting so much useful city cash.

Although the most interesting testimony had to do with Cummins's ability to get city deposits or loans from banks that were able to get city deposits Robin was asked about his knowledge of the efficiency of the State Banking Department. What measures were taken by the examiners in checking up indications of dishonesty? Was it true that the Carnegie and other institutions had a ripe field in the State Banking Department whereby they got advance information about the coming of examiners and were able to dress their windows accordingly?

W. V. Lomax, formerly secretary of the State Indemnity Title and Guarantee Company, a failed concern in which Robin was a big stockholder, who was a witness before the Grand Jury that indicted Robin, appeared yesterday to assist in clearing up certain statements that Robin had left vague.

Through his attorney, Samuel J. Goldstein, Robin made several statements yesterday in regard to the dummy deposit renewal note transaction in which a law clerk named William Ferguson was personated to sign for hundreds of thousands of dollars by officials of the Carnegie Trust Company. Robin said that originally he was the drawer of a check for \$300,000, which he paid. Then three more notes for \$150,000, \$75,000 and \$100,000 which were covered by the Carnegie Trust Company's \$1,000,000 in 5 per cent.

first mortgage bonds of the South Shore Trust Company, 150 shares of the Northern Bank, 4,000 shares of Fidelity Development Company preferred stock and 400 shares of South Shore Trust. How Ferguson got possession of his own collateral he can't understand, he says. This collateral will be sold at auction on March 22 at 12:30 P. M. at the Real Estate Exchange. In the present circumstances Robin's attorney doesn't see how Robin can protect it.

In line with Robin's forthcoming testimony before the Grand Jury, an interesting fact was developed yesterday. It is known to the District Attorney that the Hungarian American Bank had on January 13, 1909, \$200,000 in city deposits. On August 10, 1910, two days after the executive committee of the bank had voted to lend \$600,000 to the Cummins syndicate, the amount of city deposits was increased to about \$100,000. The Grand Jury is also going to look into a letter written to the president of the bank by a city official.

Before his appearance in the Grand Jury Robin testified before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court in the suit of William Henkel, Jr., as trustee in bankruptcy of Fickling & Co., manufacturers of auto bodies, against the Northern Bank to annul a chattel mortgage and for an accounting of property sold under the mortgage. Robin testified composedly and framed his answers clearly. He said that William Irving Fickling came to him in January, 1909, seeking a loan of \$10,000 and offering a chattel mortgage as security. Robin finally made the loan to Fickling, but trouble arose later because Robin heard Fickling was deceiving the bank about his assets. The plaintiff's counsel attempted to cross-examine Robin.

"You have been," he suggested, "under severe physical and mental strain of late and your memory is not very good as to transactions, is it?"

"That's for you to judge," replied Robin.

The court let the answer stand. The lawyer put another line of questions to which Robin replied suavely:

"I was ill. I have been under stress. I am now an inmate confined in the Tombs prison."

The suit of the Carnegie Trust Company to recover \$300,000 on three promissory notes given by George L. Dyer on March 25, 1910, was transferred yesterday from the State Supreme Court on the petition of the defendant because of diversity of citizenship. The trust company is a corporation of this State and Dyer is a citizen of New Jersey. In his petition for removal of the case from the one court to the other the defendant states that the three notes were given under false representation and without consideration, and that they were diverted from the use and purposes for which they were intended. For these reasons he has refused to pay them. One of the notes is for \$50,000 and the other two for \$100,000 each.

PREFERS HIS BOOK TO HIS JOB.

Craigie of the Tax Department Quits Rather Than Surrender Copyright.

George J. Craigie, assistant chief deputy in the Department of Taxes, gave up a \$3,500 a year job yesterday rather than surrender the copyright of a book he had prepared for the department. Early last summer it was decided by the Tax Commissioners because of the lack of uniformity in appraising the values of frame houses to compile a manual for the use of the deputies instructing them how to make the appraisals on the properties in their districts.

Mr. Craigie was assigned to the task of preparing the manual. It was explained yesterday at the offices of the commission that Mr. Craigie had worked on the task since the early part of last summer. To help him out he was supplied with automobile service, photographers and other assistants at the city's expense. When the book was ready for printing the city wished to copyright it, and when the department asked the Corporation Counsel if the city could do this the advice was sent back that it would be better to have Craigie copyright the book himself, so as to avoid complications, and then have Craigie turn the copyright over to the city. The advice was followed, but when Craigie was asked to turn over the copyright to the city he declined to do so.

It seems from statements made yesterday at the Tax Department that Craigie has been advertising that his manual is indispensable to the candidates who are to enter the civil service examinations for deputyships. It was also said that Craigie is selling the book at from \$3 to \$5 each.

Craigie was told yesterday that he would either have to turn over the copyright of the book to the commission or be removed. Apparently he decided that the sale of the book was more profitable than his job and he at once handed in his resignation.

Craigie says that he spent more than \$700 in obtaining the information contained in the manual and that also he paid out of his own pocket the printing costs. He contends therefore that he is entitled to any profits which may come from the sale of the book. At the same time it is asserted by the Tax Commissioners that the department spent at least \$10,000 on the work of preparing the manual and that Mr. Craigie is taking advantage of a technicality.

HOFFSTOT'S PLEA DENIED.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Sees No Reason for Change of Venue.

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—The State Supreme Court to-day refused a change of venue to Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Press National Bank of Allegheny, who is under bribery and conspiracy indictments in connection with the Pittsburgh graft cases.

Hoffstot in his petition set forth that he is a resident and citizen of New York, and president of several large industrial plants and that he feared because of his connection with labor troubles at his plant in Allegheny county and because of publications concerning the graft exposure he would be unable to get a fair and impartial trial in the courts of Allegheny county. The petitioner also made an unsuccessful attempt to have the indictments against him quashed.

No shuffles after 2 P. M. Sundays.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Assembly today passed Assemblyman Boylan's bill prohibiting bootlegging from pursuing their business after 2 P. M. on Sundays in New York city.

Anticalliphorism Whisker is mild enough to be a lady's aid. It has enough body to insure its delecting any man. L. J. Brothers, N. Y. C. Ad.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE BURNED.

Famous Old Catholic Institution Was Founded by Charles Carroll.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—St. Charles College, four miles above Ellicott City, burned this afternoon. When the fire began the students and faculty joined in the fight against the flames, but though they organized a bucket brigade they made little impression upon the fire.

St. Charles College was the only classical boarding college of the Catholic Church in the United States. The site, embracing 700 acres, was given by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who laid the cornerstone. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Insurance, \$175,000.

FLAMES FEED ON EXCELSIOR.

Smoke Vets Skyscrapers as Hale Desk Company Plant Burns Swiftly.

Masses of excelsior proved good food for flames in the five-story building at 15 Stone street yesterday afternoon that although the fire was discovered the instant it started the three upper floors were burned out, with a loss of \$45,000. The building was occupied by the Hale Desk Company and hundreds of desks were ruined or destroyed.

Several workmen were unpacking desks on the fourth floor when 5 o'clock came when the fire started there. The flames leaped through piles of excelsior as quickly as the workmen had to run for the stairway to escape. They dashed down yelling the alarm to the other floors and then ran to engine 10, diagonally across the street. The company got busy at once and an alarm was also turned in, bringing Deputy Chief Binns and five engines.

Once the flames leaped across an alley to 13 Stone street, occupied by E. H. Elliott, printer and stationer, but a stream of water saved this building.

Hundreds of employees from offices building near by ran into the street without hats or wraps and courted pneumonia while they watched the firemen. Many windows in surrounding skyscrapers were open and heavy clouds of smoke poured into them, filling the buildings. The wind was westerly and blew the heavy smoke about the tower of the Produce Exchange Building so that many thought that building was burning.

STILL KILLING FIREMEN.

Strikers Keep Up Their Attacks on Queen and Crescent Trains.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 16.—Following a series of twenty-four hours along this division of the Queen and Crescent, which has been virtually controlled by strikers and sympathizers since last Friday, trouble began again to-day at Glen Mary. Three men are reported shot. Two are white.

At Kings Mountain to-night a fireman was shot dead and another and a guard were seriously wounded.

MARLBOROUGH VANILLA CHOCOLATE.

Choice for food or drink. True vanilla flavor. Adaptable for use at every meal—and between meals.

LOWEST TIDE IN YEARS.

Winter, Lingering, Brings About Some Unusual Results.

The drop of winter into the lap of spring or near spring was a bit worse than the Weather Bureau thought it was going to be. The temperature took a tumble from the almost balmy altitude of 54 at 6 P. M. on Wednesday away down to 16 at 6 A. M. yesterday, or 38 degrees. The northwester, sometimes coming in fifty mile puffs, kept up all day, pushing the water down the funnel of the Hudson so swiftly and generously that the lowest tide in years yesterday afternoon partly tied up ferry traffic in the lower part of the city. High tide was no higher than low tide, and low tide, under the broom of the boreal sweeper, was phenomenally low.

The Battery boat basin became dry land and the boatmen could not launch their craft at all, the water's edge being nearly half a block away. The Ellis Island ferryboat Ellis Island, with 800 immigrants aboard, was left in her island slip fast in the mud when the water was pushed from under her and missed two trips, being imprisoned two hours. Officials and employees of the immigration service got to the city in the revenue cutter Immigrant.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the water was lowest, there were strings of trucks bound for South Brooklyn stretching along Battery place to Battery place and along Battery place to the North River. Another line went up Whitehall street clear to Broadway. An unusually large truck and wagon traffic was partly responsible for the congestion, but the chief cause of it was the delay in landing vehicles from the steeply inclined ferry bridges. Ropes and extra teams were used to drag the loaded vehicles up the incline. It looked for a time as if the North River were going to go out to sea, but the gale moderated before sunrise, and the river started coming home again.

\$1,000 A DAY FOR DOCTOR.

Thomas F. Walsh Had Made Agreement to Pay at That Rate to Dr. Barker.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Dr. Lowellyn F. Barker of the Johns Hopkins medical school explained to-day the claim of \$1,500 for medical services rendered to the late Thomas F. Walsh of Washington and Colorado. The claim, with the claims of others, was filed against Mr. Walsh's estate in the Probate Court at Washington and attracted attention in the newspapers.

"This," said Dr. Barker, "the biggest bill I ever rendered for any services, and it was perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Walsh's family."

At the time I was called to see Mr. Walsh he was in Texas, and I went to San Antonio. The agreement was made in advance that I was to receive \$1,000 a day for my services, and I was busy some ten days. That made \$10,000.

"I also went to Washington a number of times to see Mr. Walsh and spent two nights there. For the visits and attention to him in Washington I charged \$1,500, which made the total bill \$11,500."

"This bill was entirely agreeable to the family, and there had been no dispute whatever over it. It was merely filed as claims are always filed when an estate is being settled."

Dr. Charles F. Wainwright of New York said he had submitted to the court a claim for \$12,000, balance due for professional services. Dr. Barker said he knew nothing of the circumstances of Dr. Wainwright's bill.

IGNORE BRYAN'S PROTEST.

John J. Fitzgerald Will Be Chairman of the Committee Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York will be chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the new House. Informal announcement to this effect was made to-day. In selecting Mr. Fitzgerald for this important chairmanship the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which is acting as a committee on committees, was obliged to ignore a protest made by William J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan entered an objection to the selection of Mr. Fitzgerald as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations on the ground that the appointment would be accepted as a recognition of Taftism by the Democratic organization of the House. The committee did not agree with Mr. Bryan. It decided to elevate Mr. Fitzgerald to the post, members explaining that his services in the House justified the promotion.

The Appropriations Committee, which frames nine of the big supply bills, will be increased from nineteen to twenty-one members. This chairmanship is regarded as the most important in the House organization. Such men as James A. Garfield, Samuel J. Randall and Joseph G. Cannon had filled it in the past.

FULFORD'S MARRIAGE ILLEGAL.

Court Holds His Wife Was Never Properly Divorced.

Robert Fulford, who was the husband of Annie Pixley, the actress, and inherited her estate, worth over \$300,000, when she died twelve years ago, obtained from Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman yesterday a decree annulling his marriage to Lillian Fulford, which occurred on January 19, 1910. Fulford sued on the ground that an alleged divorce which the defendant obtained from James Larkin in Brooklyn in 1874, when she was 18 years old, was invalid.

In his decision Justice O'Gorman upheld this contention, because the divorce papers were served upon Larkin by publication and the requirements of service by Fulford were not complied with.

Mrs. Fulford has been suing her husband for separation, independently of the action against her, and has been receiving \$75 a month alimony.

POLICEMAN ODILY MISSING.

Went to Bellevue, but Didn't Stay and Didn't Go Back Home.

Policeman August Wood of the East Fifty-first street station hasn't been seen by his friends since he left Bellevue Hospital last Sunday after going there for treatment. Last night his wife, Mrs. Addie Wood, of 88 Schofield street, City Island, asked the police to start a search for her husband.

Wood, who has been on the force fifteen years and was recently sent from the harbor squad to precinct duty, went to the hospital on Saturday night, telling his wife that he didn't feel quite right and that he wouldn't report for duty. On Sunday his brother called to inquire about the policeman and was told he had left the hospital.

TARRYTOWN WOMEN IN ELECTION FIGHT.

TARRYTOWN, March 16.—If the vote of the women taxpayers of Tarrytown can do it Tarrytown will vote \$70,000 next Tuesday for the improvement of the water works. The Women's Civic League to-day issued a call for every woman taxpayer in the village to do her duty next Tuesday voting favorably for the water proposition. The Board of Water Commissioners believe that the women will carry the day.

MRS. MELBER IS CONVICTED.

The Jury Find Her Guilty of Murder, Second Degree.

ALBANY, March 16.—Mrs. Edith Melber, 23 years of age, widow of George Melber, Jr., of Schenectady, will serve twenty years or life in the Auburn State prison for killing her five-year-old son by giving him carbolic acid in a lonely swamp west of this city on the night of January 6, the jury in the Supreme Court here having returned a verdict of guilty of murder, second degree, at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon. The case went to the jury at 2:30 o'clock, after former Assemblyman George M. Palmer of Schenectady had summed up for the defense and District Attorney Rollin B. Sanford for the prosecution, followed by the court's charge.

The jury took three votes before arriving at its unanimous verdict. The first vote was 6 for first degree murder, 5 for second degree murder and 1 for acquittal on the ground of insanity. The second vote was 4 for first degree murder, 8 for second degree murder. Then came the third vote, which was unanimously in favor of the verdict for murder in the second degree.

RENO DIVORCES TO BE EASIER.

Governor Has Only to Sign Jones Bill and the Gates Are Wide Open.

RENO, Nev., March 16.—Just before the final adjournment of the Legislature to-night the Jones divorce bill, which passed the Assembly on Tuesday, was suddenly brought up in the Senate.

A heated debate followed. The vote was soon demanded and the bill was passed. It is now up to the Governor, who will undoubtedly sign it.

If so the gates of Nevada are thrown wide open to all divorce seekers for the next two years.

The bill demands only a physical six months residence to become a citizen of the State and under the jurisdiction of the local courts. No questions are to be considered as to the purpose in coming here or the intention as to future residence within the State.

The bill further provides that any such resident may, in cases of emergency, leave the State temporarily but must come right back.

As soon as the Governor attaches his signature the lid will be off and all questions as to meaning of the word "residence" and the consequent jurisdiction of the court will be disposed of once and for all.

STOPS FIGHT PICTURE SHOW.

Governor of Arkansas Goes Personally to Film House and Threatens Arrest.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 16.—Gov. Donaghey this afternoon personally stopped an exhibition of the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures. He first sent Adj. Gen. Green to the Dixie moving picture show to stop the exhibition.

The manager refused to recognize the authority of the Adjutant-General and after a conference between the Adjutant and Gov. Donaghey the Governor announced that he would go in person.

When he arrived at the theatre the preliminary pictures were being shown to a large audience. The Governor notified the manager and visitors that unless the show was closed at once he would order the arrest of every one in the building.

The manager obeyed, announcing from the stage that he would hold the Governor responsible.

"All right," shouted the Governor, "you can hold me responsible as Governor or as a private citizen."

THE PAY OF A POET.

Testimony of Mrs. Le Gallienne as to Her Husband's Earnings.

The earnings of Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, formed the subject of testimony by Julia Le Gallienne taken by commission in Paris in her suit against the poet for divorce. In her testimony filed yesterday Mrs. Le Gallienne says that she married in London in 1897 and that Le Gallienne was making \$1,500 a year from newspaper he was running in London, when the Boer war cut down his income and they came to America.

Mrs. Le Gallienne left her husband a year ago and went to Paris to live, but she says he has published three books since, and thinks he earns over \$3,000 a year now.

NABBED FOR SELLING COCAINE.

Druggist E. W. Graupner Says 2000 Ounces of His Stock Went to Germany.

Edward W. Graupner, a druggist, 51 years old, of 700 Second avenue, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of selling cocaine illegally. Philip Holz, an inspector of the Board of Health, asserted that between January 3 and March 1 Graupner bought 32 1/2 ounces of cocaine and failed satisfactorily to explain to Holz what became of 260 ounces of it.

The section of the Penal Law under which Graupner was arrested provides that all sellers of cocaine shall keep a record of the original prescription, the amount sold, the date of sale and the buyer and that this record shall be shown to the proper authorities upon demand.

Graupner told Inspector Russell that he had bought the amount of cocaine named, but said that he had given the 260 ounces to a friend from Germany, who had taken it to Europe.

There has been a good deal of trouble about cocaine business recently and the police are anxious to find out where the users are getting their supply.

ACCUSED OF ALASKA FRAUDS.

Indictments Returned in Chicago Against Nine Men.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Indictments were returned against nine men in connection with the Alaska Coal land frauds this afternoon by the Federal Grand Jury.

The men indicted are: A. C. Frost, a Chicago capitalist; George M. Seward, receiver of the Frost estate; Pierre Beach, secretary of the Alaska Central Railroad and a Chicago lawyer; Frank Watson of Seattle, Wash.; George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind.; Dunson M. Stewart of Seward, Alaska; Henry G. Osborne, Toronto, Ont.; Gwynn L. Francis, Toronto, Ont.; Francis H. Stewart, Toronto, Ont.

The land involved is said to be valued at \$10,000,000.

Cardinal Gibbons Urges Catholics to use the Manual of Prayers. Attractive Little Book. John Murray Co., Balto., or Book and Dept. Stores.

French Boys Fight a Duel.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOULOUSE, March 16.—Two schoolboys fought a duel here to-day with pistols. When their weapons were discharged both fell from fright. Their seconds helped them to their feet and they embraced.

ORDERED TO BEGIN TO-DAY HERE AND IN JERSEY CITY.

It Will Affect Three Companies—Decided on at Midnight After Meeting in Jersey City—New York Men Voted to Leave It in Gaynor's Hands.

A general strike of the drivers and helpers of the Adams, United States and Wells Fargo express companies in Jersey City and New York was decided upon just before midnight.

The strike is to go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning. The decision was reached at a meeting of the executive committees of four unions held at Deane's Hall, Fifth and Grove streets, Jersey City.

These executive committees of seven men each, together making up the executive board, represented local unions No. 432 of Adams employees, No. 433 of Wells Fargo employees, No. 434 of the United States employees, all in Jersey City, and No. 437 of Adams men in New York. The Wells Fargo and United States employees in New York are members of the Jersey union.

Dominick Jennings, president of the joint council of teamsters of Hudson county, presided at the meeting. He made the announcement of the general strike and said that it would affect about five thousand men.

He said the officers of the unions also expect to get the American and National express companies' employees and the employees of the Boston Despatch, a branch of the Adams company, to join in the strike.

Mr. Jennings announced that there will be a meeting at 161 Eighth avenue on Tuesday night of the Joint Council of Teamsters at which the question of a general strike of teamsters will be considered.

The meeting last night, which was of the executive variety, was particularly stormy. The Adams local in Jersey City had met in the afternoon and had decided not to return to work pending the settlement of the differences.

The striking drivers and helpers in Manhattan of the Adams Express Company had voted last night at a meeting in Curry's Hall, 147 East Forty-seventh street, to accept Mayor Gaynor's proposition that the strikers return to work after appointing a committee to meet him.

The Mayor undertook to present every substantial grievance to the company and assured a committee of six that the grievances would be adjusted provided the strikers first returned to work, as he had assurances from the company to that effect.

The committee which called on the Mayor consisted of Howard F. Biggs, William King and Patrick Sullivan, representing the Manhattan strikers, and Michael Cain, Andrew Lyons and Walter Kemp, representing the Jersey City strikers. The Mayor declined to interfere until the men returned to work, and the committee went out into the corridor.

They came back to the Mayor and said that they would be able to prevail on the strikers to return to work. The Mayor asked if they had power to do this and they said they would be able to get the strikers to report for work this morning.

Meetings of the strikers in both New York and Jersey City were then called by General Organizer Ashton. The Manhattan strikers held a very stormy meeting in Curry's Hall. The meeting decided by a vote of 397 to 3 to accept Mayor Gaynor's proposition in full and to return to work this morning. Most of the men at the meeting did not conceal their pleasure at the prospect of earning wages again.

Attacks on wagons of the Adams company continued yesterday. Hoodlums set fire to a wagon of the company while the driver and helper were delivering packages at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets. They also unhooked the horses. A policeman, John Smith, put out the fire and the horses were caught.

Thirty strikers surrounded a wagon of the company in front of 42 West Fifty-second street, some of them throwing stones and some trying to strike the driver and three guards who were with him. The strikers looted the horses. Policemen came to the rescue.

George Lewis, one of three guards attached to an Adams Express wagon driven by Henry Smith of 223 East 128th street, was badly injured during an attack on a wagon of the Adams company as it was crossing Macomb's Dam Bridge. A dozen men surrounded the wagon, beat the guards and the driver and began to smash the wagon, taking away the pole and throwing it into the river. The rescuers from the Highbridge police station stopped the skunk William Traversa Jerome, who is prosecuting express strikers for the Adams company, managed to have three men who were arrested on Wednesday at Church and Cortlandt streets held for the Grand Jury on a felony charge, inciting a riot.

William Higgins of 161 West Thirty-sixth street was the most important witness yesterday at the trial in General Sessions of James Mulligan, who is charged with manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of John C. Warner, a young civil engineer, who was stabbed by striking expressmen on Seventh avenue on October 31 last.

Higgins testified that he was standing near Pierce's restaurant when Warner came out and was set upon by a crowd. He said he saw Mulligan grab Warner from behind and pinion both of his arms while others beat Warner and took from him a shotgun. Warner, he said, was knocked down and beaten and after the crowd had run away Warner got up and walked a short distance. Higgins said that there were no police in sight for several minutes after the attack.

William C. Wilde, a clerk in a drugstore, said that on the night of the attack he heard a man telephoning that "the skunk" was in a restaurant and heard the man ask for men to come down to do him up. Wilde refused to identify Mulligan as the man who had done the identifying, though asked by the Assistant District Attorney Fiedick if he had not identified Mulligan on a previous occasion.

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